

FLUORIDATION

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Galloway (28) affirmed: "It is well documented in scientific literature that the substance, sodium fluoride, has an effect on the metabolic cycle . . . The amount of dosage has very little to do with the question because it is a cumulative material—that is, it collects in the body."

Machle & Largent (29) found 60% retention of water-fed fluorides by the body while only about half this amount of food-fed fluorides were retained. At higher levels of fluoride intake (30) storage in bone appeared permanent, subsequent control periods being unattended by significant loss of fluoride. **Interesting is the fact that heavy water drinkers could very easily duplicate the dosage represented by these levels (6 mg per day) under water fluoridation programs.**

Gordanoff (8), of Switzerland, has this to say: "In several parts of our country, children receive tablets with fluorine, but the fluoridation of drinking water has not been accomplished. We trust it will not happen in view of the special circumstances here regarding our thyroid problem. Twenty years ago our population had many goiters—they have disappeared because of iodized salt. Research here demonstrates clearly an antagonism between iodine and fluorine. We also showed, in another experiment, that the calcium metabolism is greatly affected by fluorine. Since the bone picks up 30% less calcium in the presence of fluorine, the danger of osteoporosis in a growing organism is very great.

The erroneous nature of McClure's conclusion is especially important to establish because the major portion of harm due to fluorides results from their chronic-cumulative effects on all body cells. Since fluor-

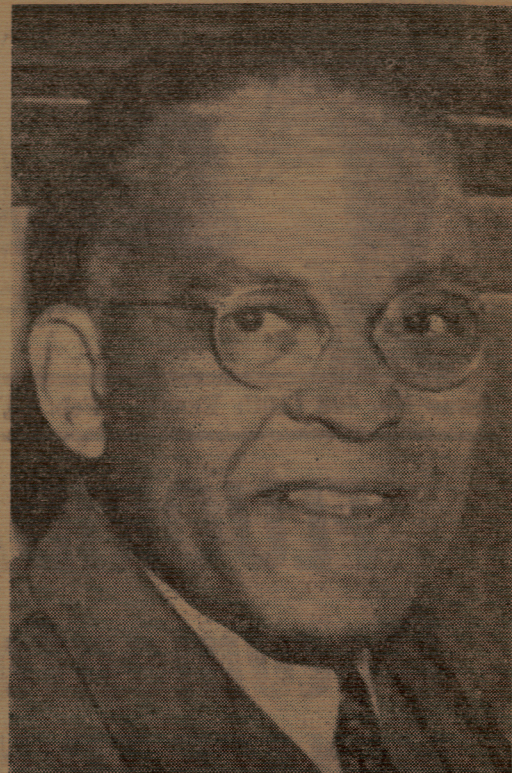
ide accumulates in the body at all levels of intake, it becomes important to reduce to a minimum the length of time it can accumulate. Obviously, we ought only be considering fluoride ingestion by humans during the period it might conceivably benefit them—the first eight years of life.

Theorell (88) says regarding the toxicity of fluoride. "As far as is known, the toxic effect of the fluorine ion is due solely to its inhibiting effect upon many enzyme systems. In assessing the role that these enzyme inhibitions may play, extreme caution is called for, as a large number of unknown factors enter here. The example of lipase inhibition by fluoride in such a small amount as 1 part in 5 million . . . may be taken as an illustration of this . . . Summarizing, it may be said that even if the risks from the viewpoint of enzyme chemistry connected with a water fluoridation up to 1 ppm should not be exaggerated, yet the distance to toxic doses is none the less so short as to justify some hesitation."

ALLERGIC TYPE REACTIONS

Allergic type reactions to fluorides, at fluoridation levels, have been reported by several investigators (31) (32) (33) (35), (8).

Feldman, speaking of his experiment in which humans received 1 mg sodium fluoride per day, by tablet, says: "One percent of 1100 cases presented evidence of undesirable side effects of fluoride therapy. Skin rashes, epigastric distress, varying from slight discomfort to bloody vomiting, were among the symptoms. It is pointed out that if fluoride is the allergen or intoxicant by the tablet method of administration, the source is readily removed by discontinuance of the therapy. This cannot be readily accomplished when communal water supplies are the source."



Arthur Ford, Former New York City Water Commissioner, was dead set against Fluoridation. Now Fluoridation has been railroaded through New York City over the protests of thousands of it's citizens, who wanted only an opportunity to vote on the acceptance of this mass medication poison!

Since children under eight, the only benefactors of fluoride ingestion, make up less than 10% of the total population, limiting fluoride dosage to them would materially reduce the allergic side reactions for the whole population from 1 to 0.1%. The feasibility of tablet programs is shown by their operation in Switzerland, Germany and elsewhere.

Stokinger & Woodward (36) give the water supply safety factor of fluoride as zero. The water supply safety factor of any substance is the highest number that can be safely used to multiply the concentration of that substance in water. Nesin (34) says that no substance should be introduced into any water supply if it has a safety factor lower than ten. In Nesin's words (33): "Never in the history of water supply has a substance with so much unfavorable evidence been considered seriously for introduction into the potable water of communities. Regardless of the merits of fluoridation, sufficient evidence exists to exclude an indiscriminate vehicle as the public water supply for furthering a program designed to reduce the incidence of dental decay in children. The proposal becomes more appalling when it is realized that the proposed prophylaxis may be effected according to a more rational procedure which would avoid most of the hazards."

"SAFETY" OF FLUORIDATED WATER

We read in an editorial appearing in the Journal of the American Dental Association (37): "We do know that the use of drinking water containing as little as 1.2 to 3.0 parts per million fluorine will cause such developmental disturbances in bones as osteosclerosis, spondylosis and osteopetrosis, as well as goiter, and we cannot afford to run the risk of producing such serious systemic disturbances in applying what is at present a doubtful procedure intended to prevent dental disfigurements among children. With regard to the safety margin in the fluorine content of drinking water, the reported amount of fluorine in the water cannot be taken as the criterion for the amount taken in the system, as in intensely hot climate much larger quantities of water would be imbibed and hence a much larger quantity of fluorine would be taken into the body."

Here is admission that harm occurs at fluoridation levels as well as recognition that total dosage depends on amount of water consumed as well as its fluoride concentration. Although adjustment of optimal levels for climate and season is possible, adjustment for individual differences in water consumption is not, when water supplies are

Broken Main Reveals 6,000 ppm Fluorides



THIS IS A PHOTOGRAPH of a burst water main taken December 1, 1960, by Photographer Hal Roth, 1132 Kirkham St., San Francisco 22, Calif. In a letter accompanying the photo sent April 11 to Col. Braly, Orinda, Mr. Roth said in part: "The enclosed photo is one I took the morning I met you in the 2700 block on 34th Avenue in San Francisco, December 1, 1960. This is the section which caused the trouble, and had been pulled out by the repair crews."

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LOS ANGELES 11, CALIFORNIA
RICHMOND 7-0671

SAMPLE Water Pipe Residues

RECEIVED 2-23-61

SUBMITTED BY J. A. Campbell
645 E. Wardlow Road
Long Beach 7, California

DATE 3-22-61

ORDER NO. 6610

REPORT NO. H 311

ANALYSIS:

Sludge taken from broken water line

Fluorides as F 2,500 ppm

Residue scraped from pieces of tile

Fluorides as F 6,000 ppm

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By *[Signature]*